



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the quarterly meeting held Feb. 17 at Pilgrim Hall, the committee on the World's Peace Congress in America in 1892 made a report and invitations were received to appoint delegates to the London Congress to be held next summer, and delegates will be appointed. The society will also be represented at the World's Peace Congress in Rome in 1891, the first ever held in Italy. Italian correspondence made grateful mention of the legacy of \$6000 left to the Unione Lombarda of Milan by the late Mrs. Cora Kennedy Sada, formerly of Boston, sister of Dr. C. G. Kennedy, to promote Italian and universal peace, to which that society is devoted.

The American Peace Society has recently been remembered also by a bequest of \$5000 by Miss Amanda Porter of Oberlin. (This will is contested.) Correspondence as to the Behrings Sea controversy and Atlantic fisheries was submitted and discussed. A resolution in favor of the concurrent resolutions on arbitration, introduced into Congress Jan. 25 by Senator Sherman, from Committee on Foreign Affairs was passed, and Congress petitioned to enact the same. The action of the delegate from Uruguay to the Pan-American Congress in favor of a general system of arbitration among American nations was commended and correspondence read showing that the United States delegation, especially Messrs. Carnegie, of New York, and Studebaker, of Indiana, favored such a system.

A delegate was appointed to visit Washington if necessary to urge these and similar measures now on foot. The news of the arbitration proposed by Portugal to England as to the African dispute, with the suggestion that the United States act as one of the three arbiters was received and the secretary instructed to express our satisfaction in view of the same to our minister, Hon. George B. Loring. A vigorous measure intended to increase the membership and income of the society at once was adopted. Great satisfaction was expressed at the progress made and the new openings which now call for increased exertion.

Communications from Mr. Hodgson Pratt, of London, and Dr. Daniel Breed, of Washington, D. C., and Prof. B. C. Hobbs, of Indiana, were considered. The members of the Committee present were President Tobey and Messrs. Miner, Smith, Hitchcock, Knowles, Richards, Allen and Howard. Hon. W. E. Sheldon sent a letter excusing his necessary absence in New York.

## SECOND MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the American Peace Society met March 25, at Pilgrim Hall, at 2 o'clock, President E. S. Tobey in the chair. Present, W. E. Sheldon, B. F. Knowles, J. E. Farwell, Rev. C. B. Smith, Rev. D. Richards. Secretary Howard offered prayer.

Forty-five new members were reported. Invitation to the London World's Peace Congress in July next was accepted. A delegate was appointed to the conference on "The Christian Principles of Civil Government," to be held in Washington April 1-3. Resolutions against the expenditure of \$349,000,000 on a navy were discussed and adopted. A letter from Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, one of the United States Commissioners, on the attitude of the International Conference toward arbitration was read. The conference is engaged in an attempt to so

reconcile conflicting views as to agree upon the recommendation of a general system of arbitration among the nations of this continent. The letter was written in reply to a communication from the society expressing a strong conviction that such action should not be omitted. Correspondence with the London International Arbitration and Peace Association as to the seal fisheries and an Anglo-American treaty of arbitration was reported. A memorial to Congress favoring the adoption of the concurrent resolution (introduced by Senator Sherman and passed by the Senate), which asks the President to negotiate treaties of arbitration, was adopted. The Committee of Five on the World's Peace Congress, in connection with the Columbian Exhibition of 1892, was made perpetual, and instructed to confer with the Chicago local committees if the exhibition shall be held there.

The following resolutions, after brief remarks by several gentlemen appreciative of the character and services of the President, were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved:* That in view of the long and faithful services of our President, Hon. Edward S. Tobey, we hereby appropriate the sum of fifty dollars to constitute him a Life Director of The American Peace Society.

*Resolved:* That we instruct the Secretary to procure a suitable certificate, properly framed, and present the same to our President in token of our appreciation of his gratuitous but invaluable services to the cause of Peace.

## AN ARBITRATION PRIZE.

Hon. Charles Sumner left a fund to Harvard College, the income of which is to be appropriated to a prize on Peace and Arbitration.

The prize of \$100 for 1888-89 has been awarded to Lloyd McKim Garrison of the Law School for a dissertation on "The Probable Influence of the Irish in America on the Friendly Relations of the United States and Great Britain."

We do not know the number of the competitors, their topics or the treatment thereof. Mr. Garrison, who is a grandson of Charles Sumner's friend, William Lloyd Garrison, has written on an interesting question. His conclusions are that the Irish-Americans have been arrayed against England since 1812. They have manifested their hostility by augmenting and aggravating every international dispute which has arisen between the two nations. They have also to some extent given countenance to acts of direct aggressiveness, as in the case of the Fenian invasion of Canada, the Phenix Park murders and the exploits of Dynamiters. These efforts, both to precipitate a pending quarrel into war and to originate trouble, have in no case been successful. They can be conciliated only by English justice to Ireland.

## ARBITRATION IN FRANCE.

Frederick Passy, of Paris, writes as follows in a letter published in the last number of the *Herald of Peace*: "Yesterday, the Chamber of Deputies, on my motion, adopted, without any opposition, a treaty of Arbitration with Holland. And as it had just listened to a report, in which the principle of Arbitration was very distinctly expounded, it has practically given its approval not only to the act of the treaty but also to the doctrine of Arbitration. And, further, this is not a mere isolated circumstance, for quite a number of encouraging indications, in the same direction, have recently been observable."